THE DEMOCRAT IN PUBLISHED STERF SATURDAY ST WORTHINGTON & CHAPMAN; Padiance of the United States Lane.

Carrier on wal he received for a less term than ex manies, well no paper will be discontinued, empt at the discretion of the Editors) until all securette have been paid.

as at marked with the number of inwas strucken read untilforbid and charg- ma, (one of his own party.) " the name of Harrison was strucken read the resolution."

Frank Askattistka-Four squares or less, re-Nucentract for less than one year. The privilege of grant advectisers is limited to their immediate hasness; all advertisements for the benefit of atherpresent in by them must be paid for by

Policitions of a personal nature will be charged goodle price.

Teens or rue Papua - 95 per annum in advance or \$0 at the end of the year.

Letters to the Editors on business confected with the o lise, must be post paid, or they will no

Assessing Candidates for office willbe \$10. No more will be inserted unless we are specially authrized by someresponsible person.

THE TRUE ISSUE.

Stall ours he a GOVERNMENT OF THE EOFLE? Shall we have a CONSTITUTION-TRASURY, or an UNCONSTITUTION-AL NATIONAL BANK? Shall we have a Con-STITUTIONAL CURRENCY OF GOLD and SILVE, I se live under the despotism of a Moneyen Aris-CONSTITUTION I-Washington Chron.

THE PLEDGE.

Martin Van Baren, in his Inaugural Adless, gave a PLEDGE that no bill interferas with slavery in the District of Columbia or he States, should ever seceive his constitutional maclion. This should be made a TEST QUESnon by the stove-holding States. CTHE BUTH AND SOUTH-WEST WILL NE-VER VOTE FOR ANY MAN AS PRESI-DENT OF THE U. STATES, WHO WILL OT GIVE THIS SOLEMN PLEDGE.

" Should I be asked if there be no way by which he GENERAL GOVERNMENT can aid the cause of MANCIPATION, I mamer, it has long been TRULE THER MY MISSIE to see the WHOLE TRULES REVENUE appropriated to that obt. With the sametion of the States holding the exercises to its being thus applied, embracing not buy the commitation of those who may be other-leved, but the purchase of the freedom of oth-The by a meatons prosecution of a plan formed apon that basis, we might look forward to a day not very distant, when a North American sun would not

william H. Harrison,

KEEP IT BEFORE THE PEOPLE.

The present contest for the Presidency is hales between oldend well tried Democracy the one hand, and ancient and inveterate Fedeim in the other, the one striving for the "grea-

KEYD IT REFORE THE PROPLE, that Harand unequivocally, as Andrew Jackto a logiself in his letter, "the representaty he can specced to the Presidency, we will have the monarchiae and TORY doctrines of old John Assus and Alexander Hamilton REVIVED in the AREA IT BEFORE THE PROPLE, that Har-

tiem, according to his own acknowledgment, was an open and avowed SUPPORTER of the ALIEN and SEDITION laws, passed by the Federal party during the memorable REIGN OF TERROR, and that he entertained the strongest SYMPATHY for the Administration, which passed and approved those laws and put them into practical force and op-

the districtive badge of Federalism, and that in supdition Law he was heard to say :for Congress, the President, and beads of Department, to no. Severy BLACKGUARD that walken

the State of Indiana, (where there was no Lucas to interest in solemn terms against its passage,) Harrian actually APPROVED and SIGNED such an THERTY-NINE LASHES, If the white slave he MALE or FEMALE, sought liberty in escape of was apprehended -a taw, which we venture to Sett is without a parallel in the darkest and most birbirous ages of antiquity, and the erucity of which would cause the heart of even a South Sea Islander

KEEP IT BEFORE THE PEOPLE, that macre, bound to Genoa, and the Almerica com- of similar means. It is a base and despicable at-Harrison by this law placed the LIEERTY of the ing alongside poured in a broadside, and then POOR men and the MONEY of the RICH man on grappling with her, a number of the Algerines The man who was fortunate enough ORFEIT HIS LIBERTY, and atone for his mis-Gunes in CHAINS past DUNGEONS! Here is and wielded it with astonishing courage and effect. the prime essence of aristocracy!! Laborers and unexpected example of female valor, fought with ICAL SCRUB NOILTTY would leign present Gen

has are to approach the ballot baxes; but he who the Queen of France .-- Boston Journal. the met own such freehold was debarred the -- with.

ge of voting: Was this manifesting love for the poor man? Heaven defend us from "love" like

KEEP IT BEFORE THE PEOPLE, that Harrison RESIGNED his commission during the last war, during the hottest and thickest of the light and returned to his home, leaving the fighting to be done by the gallant and intrepid JACKSON, who ended the war in a "blaze of glory" at New Or-

THE STATE WILL be inserted at \$1 per square by United States immediately after the war RE-FUSED to present Harrison with a medal and your of the per time from the continuents. KEEP IT HEFORE THE PROPER. that the Senate of and that on motion of Ahner Lacock of Pennsylva-

> KEEP IT BEFORE THE PROPIE, that the select and common council of the city of New York about the same time, by a vote of twelve to five, agreeze granting Harrison the freedom of the city, although they had previously thus henored Decator, Perry &c. The Federalists have been repeatedly CHAL-LENGED to assign a cause for this refusal, but they DARE not attempt it.

KEEP IT EEFORE THE PROPER, that Harrison in 1824, ran on the ADAMS electoral ticket in Ohio, and was defeated; that he ran in 1832 for Congress on the Federal ticket, and was defeated by 663 majority, that in 1831 he ran on the Federal ticket for the lower house of the Legislature, and was defeated; that in 1820 he ran on the Federal ticket for Governor, and received but 4,848 out of nearly 50,000 polled. In his own county he received sor a SINGLE VOTE, and that four years ago President Van Buren beat him 822 votes in his own county : Does this look like being popular at home !

KEEP IT BEFORE THE PROPER, that Harrison, by Stall ours he a GOVERNMENT OF THE his own written and printed acknowledgment, "beage of eighteen," a fact which he procured his triend Judge Gatch to ceruly to, and that he has never renounced his allegiance to the society, but declares he "faithfully performed all its duties!

> KEEP IT BEFORE THE PROPLE, that Harrison was nominated by means of the influence of the Northern Abolitionists, and as a propitiation to their support, that he is secretly in league with these danger ous fanatics, courting their favor, and promising them his countenance and support, although he holds another face to the South, and at the same time (Janus like) endeavors to conciliate their support also Can either party trust a hypocrite? No.

KEEP IT BEFORE THE PROPER, that Harrison presents the first, (as we trust for the honor of human nature it will be the last,) example of an aspirant for the Presidential chair STANDING MUTE before his fellow countrymen, whose suffrages he asks, and refusing to "make any declaration of his princi-ples to the public eye !" Would Washington, would Would Washington, would Jefferson, Madison, Monroe, or the guilant Jackson | have done so! No! they would have SCORNED conduct so diametrically at war with the genius and spirit of our free institutions.

Keep IT BEFORE THE PROPER, that Harrison has entrenched houself behind an irresponsible COMMIT-THE OR THREE, composed of hardened Federalists, who direct his looisteps, lead his councils, dictate his actions, and write his letters, taking care however, not to commit him either for or against any important measure of public policy. Still they ask you to take him as he is for your President, without letting you know whether he has eyes to see, cars to hear, or tongue to talk! Will you, freemen o the United States, will you do it? Are you prepared to carry the Federal "CREDIT SYSTEM" even to Such an extent as this ?

KEEP IT BEFORE THE PROPER, also, that Harrison still HANGS ON to his CLERKSHIP in Hamilton county, and won't resign, although his friends affect to beheve that his election to the Presidency is certain! Does this look as if he believed their assurances himself?

KEEP IT BEFORE THE PEOPLS, that the Harrison party has thrown all principle or profession of prin-The evertest number," the other con- ciple to the winds, and now put all their hopes of cartered privileges for the FEW at the success in idle mummery and unmeaning pageantry, s ch as log cabins and canoes, hard order and rolling balls, silver pencils and earthern pitchers, golden breast pins and brass-wood snuff-boxes, coon skins and caricatures, tattered saddles and hard eider walking canes, silk handkeschiefs and log cabin letter paper, pictures and pin cushions, live eagles and dead kangaroos, and all the other paraphernalia of Federal humbuggery!! By these things, reader, they hope to deceive you and impose upon your intelligence ! ! Will you thus be imposed upon! No, we are sure you must leel yourself INSULTED by the nattor noxes !! Finally we ask you, Democrats, one and all,

KEEP IT BEFORE THE PEOPLE, and more especia ly before the people of Pennsylvania, that Harrison is the candidate of the base faction of which Ritner, Burrowes, Stevens, Penrose, &c. are the leaders: KEEP IT BEFORE THE PEOPLE, that Har- He is the candidate of the men, who in the fall of '38 | will permit; and all contracts entered into in pur-WORE THE BLACK COCKADE in 1800, conspired to "treat the election as if it never had suance of these appropriations to be made subject been held." who, when the Legislature met, attempted to carry this threat into execution by WITH-HOLDING the legal election returns from the Legislature, and sending in FALSE returns, to SMUGbeads of Department, to be in the mouth around them, that the should not the street," by the people; who FLED from the BACK WINby meaning they should have their hip SEA-LED and GAGGED, as his own are at the precent of conscious guilt; who subsequently called more than ONE THOUSAND SOLDIERS to their aid, and ONE THOUSAND SOLDIERS to their aid, and marched with "BUCKSHOT AND BALL" into the Capital of your State, with instructions to Harrison for a number of years was one of old into the Capital of your State, with instructions to John Adams's OFFICE HOLDERS, and must of SHOOT COWN as woives of the forest all who the popular of the measure of that Administration, in sending ARMED SOLDIERS among PATIONS; who are twards, on finding that 99 out the people, to prevent them from erecting LIBER- of every 100 of the mine ary of this State were Dr. TY POLES, and to CUT DOWN those that had secrats, and would in cas, of the coming of the ben already credied. KEEP IT BEFORE THE PEOPLE that Har- SURPERS, and not upon the PEOPL S, called uprison vated in the Senate of Ome to favor of a law, on the General Government for the UNITED selling free WHITE men late SLAVERY for STATES ARMY, to assist them in their TREA-DEBT, under which a REVOLUTIONARY SOL-DIER could be SOLD into the service of a FREE by President Van Buren. Had Gen. Harrison been NEGRO, and led into captivity by his sable MAS- in the Presidential Chair at that time, think you not TER! But for the exertions of ex-Governor Lu- the request would have been granted, and that a its and other distinguished Democrats, Harrison | BLOODY CIVIL WAR would have ensued? Fetwould have succeeded in introducing this revolting low countrymen! pause! pause! pause! before you act so saicidal a part as to commit the destinies of has into the free Government of Ohio.

KEEP IT BEFORE THE PEOPLE, that in our happy America into the hands of so vile a faction!!!!-.Magician.

Female Heroism .- In 1780, the Grand Master of the Knights of Multa, sent as a present a most rich and costly bracelet of rubbies to Madame du Frency, a French lady of great beauty, in token of her extraordinary and gallant conduct when an Algerine corsair attacked the vessel in which she was a passenger. This lady was in a boarded her, sword in hand. The crew were about to submit to the enemy when Madame du

enthusiasm, killed several of the pirates, and drove the remainder back to their vessel. When Harrison as your friend!! the PEOPLE, that Harthe lady renched the shore, she was every where hemp a single dollar, we take this to be a cunthe lady renched the shore, she was every where The lady reached the shore, she was every where start Signed a law imposing a PROPERTY greeted with acclamations of the populace. The All alles CATION upon voters, to entitle them Marquis de St. Chasteaux waited upon her, and with his own hands placed a crown of laurel up-ALCHOLD OF FIFTY ACRES of land was on her head; and a portisit of her was taken for

Frenoy snatched a sabre from a wounded sailor,

BY AUTHORITY.

LIMS OF THE UNITED STATES PASSED AT THE PIRST SESSION OF THE TWENTY-SIXTH CONGRESS.

[Public-No. 30.] AN ACT making appropriations for certain fortifi-eations of the United States, for the year eigh-

teen hundred and forty. Be it enacted by the Schale and House of Ropre sematives of the United States of America, in Congress assembled, That the following sums be, and the same is hereby, appropriated, to be paid out of any imappropriated moneys in the Treasury, for the preservation, repairs, construction, and incidental and contingent expenses of certain fortifications to the year eighteen hundred and forty, viz :

For repairs of Fort Ningara, twenty seven thousand five hundred dollars; For rebuilding and repairing the old fort at Os

wego, twenty thousand dollars;
For reports at Fort Preble, three thousand two undred dollars ; For repairs of Fort Scammel, three thousand four

aundred dollars; For repairs of Fort McClary, seven hundred and fitty dollars ;

For repairs of Fort Constitution, three thousand x hundred and severty-one dallars; For repairs of Fort Independence and sea wall o

Castle Island, one hundred thousand dollars. For Fort Warren, one hundred and fifty thousand dollars : For Fort Adams, eighty thousand dollars; For fortifications at New London harbor, twenty

five thousand dollars; For Fort Schuyler, eighty thousand dollars; For repairs of Fort Hamilton twenty thousand

For repairs of Fort Lafayette, five thousand dol-For repairs of Fort Columbus, one thousand six

undred and sixty two dollars; For repairs of Castle Williams, five thousand seven hundred and thirty live dollars ;

For repairs of south battery, Governor's Island, three thousand five hundred dollars; For repairs of Fort Monroe, fifty thousand dol-For rebuilding bridge over Mill creek, near Fort

Monroe, five thousand dollars; For repairs of road from Fort Monrae to said idge, one thousand dollars; For purchase of land in the vicinity of Fort Mon-

e, one thousand dollars; For Fort Calhoun, fifty thousand dollars; For Fort Caswell, six thousand dollars; For Fort Sumpter, twenty five thousand col-

For repairs of Fort Moultrie, ten thousand dol-For Fort Pulaski, forty four thousand dellars; For Fort on Foster's bank, Florida, fourteer

thousand dollars; For Fort Pickens, eight thousand dollars; For repairs of Fort Baraneas, fifteen thousand

For repairs of Fort Morgan, ten thousand dol For repairs of Fort Pake, five thousand deliags; For repairs of Fort Wood, three thousand five

undred and eighty dollars; For repairs of the battery Bienvenue, two thouand five hundred dollars : For repairs of Tower Dupre, feur hundred dol

For repairs of Fort Jackson, twenty thousand

For repairs of Fort St. Philip, three thousand three hundred dollars; For Fort Livingston, Grande Terre, Louisiana

fifteen thousand dollars: For contingencies of fortifications, ten thousand

For incidental expenses, attending repairs of foriffications, fifty thousand dollars: Pravided, howof revenue from customs, or lands, or other sources, or of a failure to collect the debts side from the late deposite banks, or from the Bank of the United States of Pennsylvania, so that the means of the Treasury shall not be sufficient to meet the ordinary calls for the service of the year, according to the appropriations made by Congress, and also the expenses authorised by this act, the President of the United States shall be, and hereby is, authorised, upon ascertainment at any time, of these lacts, from Secretary of the Treasury, to direct the post attempt, and will nobly REDRESS yourselves at the | Congress, or until Congress shall otherwise direct. of the whole, or such portion of the appropriations made by this act as the state of the Treasury shall seem to him to require; any order for postponement to be made alike applicable to each item of appropriation, so far as the state of facts, at the time

> to the conditions of this proviso.
>
> R. M. T. HUNTER, Speaker of the House of Representatives.
> RH. M. JOHNSON.
> Vice President of the United States,
> and President of the Senate. APPROVED, July 20th, 1840. M. VAN BUREN

> it is made, and a due regard to the public interests

RESOLUTION-PUBLIC-No. 5.1 JOINT RESOLUTION for the exchange of books and public documents for foteign publications. Be it resolved, by the Senate and House of Repesentatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That the librarian, under the suervision of the Committee on the Library, be ausorised to exchange such duplicates as may be in the library for other books or works. Second, That he be authorised, in the same way,

exchange documents. Third, That hereafter, fifty additional copies of the documents, printed by order of either House, be printed and bound for the purpose of exchange in foreign countries. Approved July 20th, 1840.

INFAMOUS. Under this head we find the following paragraph in the Globe of Tuesday. It is of a piece with other conduct of a party, which, having given up the use of reason, has its only resort in the employment of force and false and vu'gar appeals. Not long since it attempted to purchase the mechanics and workingmen by augmenting and diminishing their wages as best suited political purposes of their own, and now, in the same spirit, they would operate upon the formers by the use tempt that deserves, as it will assuredly receive. the rebake of the persons whom it is intended to corrupt :

"We have seen a letter from Kentucky, stating that contracts are offered to the furmers for this year's crop of hemp at six dollars if Harrison be elected, and four dollars in the event of Mr Van Buren's being re-elected."

As no man of sense can believe that the election of one or the other will affect the the price of ning scheme to buy the votes and the political exertions of the farmers. It is supposed that those who take the bait, will not only vote for hors to do the same .- N. Y. Ecs. Post.

WHIG TACTICS.

The whigs are brugging high. This is their game. We well remember about this time four years ago their hopes were elted beyond measure. They could scarcely contain themselves in giving vent to the exuberance of their juy. Indiana and Kentucky, they said, have gone for Harrison, and Tennessee is safe for White-Van Buren has not the slightest chance of being ected President." This was their cry in 1836, and it is their cry now; but they were deceived in their calculations in '36, and they will be deceived in '40. So sure as comes next November, so sure is Van Buten of being elected President by a large majority. The great States of Pennsylvania, Virginia and New York will have a voice in the contest. What says the "Key Stone" even now! We take the following from the Harrisburg "Majician," to show the spirit which animates our friends in that quarter .- Old Soldier. HEADS UP! SKIES BRIGHT!!

"The Krystone State is coming" To our friends at a distance, who may inquire how stands the battle in Pennsylvania?" we say from a full conviction of its truth, ALL IS WELL! No event yet in the womb of futurity can possibly be looked upon with a degree of more certainty, than that she will cast her 30 electoral votes for Van Buren and Johnson. We will not alone succeed, but will literally OVER-WHELM the Federal enemy by our thousands and tens of thousands of majority. The shouts of Victory already peals on every gale and makes the heart of the patriot leap with exultation .-The enemy will be wrouted, horse foot and draggoons," yea, 'swept as chaff before the whirlwind." Democrats, he ye not therefore deceived by the vain glory, slangwhanging attitude of the foe, but take our humble word for it, "we are where we always have been, and always mean to be," All the blustering of the city papers is done merely for effect, and if they believe their own statement, they know no more of the feeling that aumates the Democracy of the interior than does the Grand Pacha of Egypt. All changes are in our layer, and we speak with entire confidence when we assert, that our majority will EXCEED that of 1836 FIVE FOLD. We will point you to a few of the most important changes in our favor, and challenge contradiction. Come on Mc Doff

Fayette county four years ago, polled, for Van Buren 2102, Harrison 1747. Van Buren majorntry 355. Our majority next fall will not be less than ONE THOUSAND. We ask any candid intelligent and honest man in Fayette, is it not sol. The annual Democratic meeting was attended by about 3500 persons, being 1400 more than our entire vote in 1836. Is this not a change in our favor?

Green at the last Prosidential election polled or Van Buren 1128, Harrison 914; Van Buren najoraty 213, We have assurances from Green m which we cannot be mistaken, that Van Buren's Majority next fall will exceed EIGHT HUNDRED.

Washington in 1836 gave General Harrison 360 majority. The boot will be on the other leg at the next election. Need we require a better aroul of this than the meeting of 6,000 democrats held there the last of May.

Westmoreland in 1836 gave a democratic majority of 1154, which for the "Star of the West," was a mere drop in the bucket. will now give us TWO THOUSAND FIVE-HUNDRED, at least.

Venango, four years ago, gave us barely 367, owing to the slimness of the turn nut. She will or remorse, supply its place with another-not at assuredly give us a coal THOUSAND if not more, in November.

Warren in 1936, gave Van Buren, majority of but 247. It will reach 600 at the next election, Bradford in 1836 gave a Harrison majority of 25. She will in November give at least 200 the other wan.

Bucks at the last Presidential election polled for Van Buren 3,080, Harrison 3,289. At the next electiod the democratic majority will be at least FIVE HUNDRED, showing a gain of more than 700 Nothing can be surer. Cumberland gave us in 1836 barely 198 ma-

ority. Is there a sane man in Cumberland now. who believes that she will give less than EIGHT HUNDRED ! Butler in 1836 gave 156 majority for Harrison,

We are in possession of intelligince, which has never yet deceived us, that Van Buren's impority next October, will reach 200. Franklur four years ago gave Harrison 430

majority. The Federalists there would now be quite willing to be let off with two hundred and litty against them. Old Berks, in 1836, gave a Van Buren majori-

ty of only three thousand three hundred and eighty six! It will be swelled to FOUR THOUS-AND FIVE HUNDRED, at the coming election-more than any State in the Union will probably give for Harrison Cambra, at the last contest gave a conjority of

114 for Harrison. It will now give THAT the other way. "

We might thus travel over the entire list of ounties, from the Delaware to the Erie, and exhibit a host of simlar changes in our favor. But the above will suffice. They are amply sufficient to show our brethren at a distance, what reliance is to be put upon the bravado style of Whiggery. All efforts to turn Pennsylvania into a federal State must and will prove abortive. As well might you attempt to lift the State herself, from the position in which the God of Nature has placed her, and throw her into the lap of Haitford, as to seduce her sons into the embraces of Federalism, IT NEVER CAN BE DONE.

Here you have it .- Col. Johnson addressed a meeting of his fellow citizens, at Wheeling, Va. in which he described the battle of the Thames. The fallowing is an extract of a letter on the

"His dscription of the battle was most thrilling. It gave the true character of the whole engagement. After the order of the battle was given by Harrison, the quick sight of Johnson caw at once the impracticability of the arrangement, and asked permission of the General to charge with his regiment of mounted Kentucki-The permission was granted, and, General Harrison rode back to the covered position of the infantry, while Col. James J. charged the British, and Richard M. at the head of five hundred men, charged the Indiaus. Here he was interrupted by a whig, who asked him where General Harrison was during the battle. The Colonel replied I do not know, I did not see him from the time he started to the rear, until after the bating wounded, at the root of a tree." AND THE PERSON OF THE PERSON

From the New York New Era.) THE YOUNG MOTHER. floweret that blooms on its oven green at In the sunbeams that dence on the sen ; In the light that beams from the ocean gem-In the sweep of the flowery lea, a the silvery sheen of the young May moon. In the blush of the morning's dye, o the shadows that sleep seath the autumn noon,

With the soul speaking glance of a young mother's In the song of the poet when love's bright spells.
O'er the strings of his wild harp sweep.
In the orator's voice when it proudly swells. O'er the waves of the mental deep,

There is beauty-but where is the beauty can vie,

In the rambow that spans the sky,

In the melody heard in the hush of night, In the wild bird's song of the glee, When he welcomes the smile of the coming light From his dew-sprinkled throne in the tree, There is music-but where is the music whose power Can match with the song in a young mother's hower In the wild bird's song to the green-wood shade,

When vernal skies are bright, In the heart of the tree and trusting maid, In the breast of her chosen knight-In the bridegroom's glance -- in the bride's glad tear, When the binding you is and In the smile that gilds the cloud of fear, O'er the orphan's pathway spread,

There is love -- but where is there love so deep As the young mother breathes o'er her infant's sleap Oh, holy and pure is the love that burns In woman's faithful breast, When her eye in fond devotion turns To her infant's place of rest-

And ever, as on that loved one glades. Through life it burns the same; Through joy or grief o'er its lot presides, In the moment of glory or shame, , Still it shines-with a histre unchanging and bright, Still it shines - with a tost of the night.

Like a radiant star on the brow of the night.

B. H.

From the Globe. THE HOOE CASE AND THE NORTH CAROLINA ELECTION.

That the good people of the old North State may have the carliest information of the imposition which has been practised upon them by those who, taking advantage of the unguarded expressions of a District Attorney, (himself a slaveholder,) have misrepresented the feeling and opinons of the President upon the subject of the Hone case, we have obtained a copy of the following letter, with permission to lay it before them. It was addressed to a citizen of their own State some days since, but may not, perhaps, be immediately published. The letter of the President holds the light of truth to one of the base inventions by which the most desperate and unscrupulous faction that ever made war upon freedom in any country, expect to establish their profligate rule over this great Republic, and demolishes utterly the scarecrow which that faction had concocted to operate upon the particular quarters of our country most interested in this question of slave-

The Federal party have determined to act up to their old character in the election. They solemply resolved at the Harrisburg Convention that their principles would not " avail" them in the contest; and that, therefore, a declaration of them was inexpedient. But the swarm of " lies tion, darkened every section of the country, like the locusts of Egypt, indicate too clearly the character of the weapons which they then, formally, though secretly, determined to substitute. The moment one is put down, they, without hesitation all abashed by the detection, but consoling themselves with the greater or less effect which the calumny may have produced, before it was exploded; perhaps, at times, in securing to them local power, but always in confirming and sustaining the fundamental axiom of their political creed that the people may be guiled and cheated, and are incapable of self government." In Virginia they carried the State election by the " standing army" story, of which that adroit manager Thadeus Stevens, is reported to have said to a member of Congress in this city, that "that humbug might do for Virginia, but would be useless in Pennsylvania." For the latter State the " Ogle" mixture was prescribed, the compounder of which was chosen from the old Keystone, because it was expected to work well upon the " domb Dutch," as the Federalists call them. The more reputable portion of the Whig members, while Ogle was preparing it in the House, turned up their noses at him, and raised their hands with well affected astonishment and disgust; but no one doubts now that although they allowed him to do the diffy work, they intended to make great use of it when it was done.

That such electioneering materials should be pressed into the service of any party, especially among a free and enlightened constituency like the people of these States, must be a melancholy reflection to all honest and virtuous men.

Washington, August, 1840.

Sra: I have received your letter, asking me, for yourself, and in behalf of the citizens of Mar. un county, North Carolina, to give you a statement of the case of Lacatenant Hooe of the navy with my views upon the subject; a request with which I do not hesitate to comply.

It appears from the official report of the case made by the Secretary of the Navy to Congress, that Lieutenant Hoos was fried by a court marshal upon several charges, portions of which were for causing several persons to be flogged on board of the United States ship Vandalia, in disregard of the internal re mations of said ship, and in direct violation of the act for the bett r government of the navy; that he was acquitted upon a portion of the charges, and convicted upon the residue; that in the course of his inal two colored seamen belonging to the crew of the vessel on board of which he was serving, were offered as witnesses o substantiate a portion of the charges; that they were objected to by Licutenant Hooe, but admitted by the court, a majority of which was composed of Southern officers ; that the proceedings of the court martial were referred by the Secretary of the Navy, in the absence of the Attorney General, to the Attorney for this District, a native of a slaveholding State, and subsequently to the At- justed. torney General himself, for their opinion in regard to the objection, which had been made on the trial as to the competency of the colored witnesses : that these gentlemen united in the opinion that masmuch as the testimony given by those witnesses was not material to the question of the guilt or innocence of Lieutenant Hoos, in respect to the charges upon which he had been convicted, Harrison, but make efforts to induce their neight the was over, when, he came to where I was lay- | that question having been decided upon other A THE PARTY AND A THE

testimony.) the objection raised to their competency ought to have no influence with the Secrelary in passing upon the finding of the court ; that the sentence of the court, by which Lieutenant Hope was directed " to be dismissed from the West India soundron, after having been seprimanded in general orders by the Secretary of the Navy," was thereupon approved by the Secretary; and that, upon an appeal to me by Lieutenant Hope, I declined to interfere with the decision.

The simple question presented by these proceedings, was whether the admission of illegal evidence (assuming it (a be so) to substantiate parts only of the charges, ought to be allowed to invalidate the finding of the court in regard to those charges which were established to the satisfaction of the court by other and unquestioned ev. idence; in other words, whether Lieut. Hope ought to be suffered to avoid the consequences of a conviction upon proof admitted to be legal, and deemed to be sufficient. because the public prosecutor attempted to sustain other charges against him by proof which the accused claimed to be illegal. The court martial thought not-the law officers of the Government thought not-the Secretary of the Navy thought not -and I sustained their united opinion. No principle is better established in courts of law than that a new trial will never be granted on the ground of the introduction of illegal testimony, when the verdict complained of is fully sustained by proof to which there was no objection; the common sense and justice of which rule will be at once obvious to every ingenuous mind.

This dispuses of the case of Lieut. Hope, as far as it was passed upon either by the Navy De partment or myself. But it does not, as you will perceive, touch the question as to the legality of permitting free blacks to testify against white persons in naval courts martial. It is obviously no so much the individual case, as the general principle, which has excited your attention, and it is therefore due to you to give you a wider view of the subject.

By your State laws, blacks are prohibited from

estifying against white men. You very naturally

as well from that consideration as from your ow

feelings, look with repugnance upon their admis-

sion as witnesses before the Federal tribunals .-The first question is, whether the law, as it now stands, sythorizes their admission; and if it doe the next is, whether the law ought to be, and how it can be changed. There is no act of Congreswhich prohibits the admission of colored person as witnesses in court martial. It is believed the the practice of permitting them to testify, has beeundorm, and I have not found that the question has ever before been brought up for decision .-Indeed, I did not perceive that, except by the accused, the illegality of their admission is even noobjected to in any quarter. The officers consttuting the court, a large majority of whom were Southern gentlemen, of highly respectable stan ding, cognizant of all their rights, and in no senliable to the imputation of being indisposed to sustain them, did not, it appears, he sitate as to the legality of the testimony. The District Attorn-Mr Key, declares the witnesses to have been conpetent as the law now stands. The Judician Committee-composed of professional gentlemat least a majority of whom could not be suspeted of a disposition to screen the Department the Executive from responsibility, if they have sanctioned an illegal act-are silent upon il subject, and the very resolutions even by who the care of Lieutenant Hoos was brought before Congress, although denouncing the proceeding with great vehemence, do not, I believe, alleg that the admission of these witnesses was illega-The malter rests upon very simple grounds. The able men who framed the judiciary act of 1781 wisely adapted it, as far as practicable, as man of them had assisted in doing with the Constitu tion steelf, and as they did with most of the car and fundamental acts of the Government, to il peculiar condition of the different States compsing the confederacy in respect to their local law and domestic institutions. It was to this enprovided, " that the laws of the several State except where the Constitution, treaties, or statute of the United States, shall otherwise require provide, shall be regarded as rules of decision in trials at common law in the courts of the Un ted States, in cases where they apply. The consequence of this provision in respect to this part cular ouestion is, that when the Federal courts s in a State where, by its own laws, colored person are prohibited from testifying against white per sons, they are excluded in these courts; and whe the State laws admit them in the State courts they are admitted in the Federal courts also .-Such has been the uniform practice under the acand all excitement upon the subject has been I that means avoided. But this applies only to the indicial tribunals of the country. The law of courts martial has not been framed with so muccare. Their proceedings have been exclusive regulated by acts of Congress without reference to State laws or State usages. Those acts have never prohibited the introduction of colored per sons as witnesses , and hence their frequent ad mission in that capacity, particularly in navacourts martial, some of them almost invariable forming a portion of every ship's crew. If a b wrong to admit them, the fault is in the law, and the remedy is to be found only in its alteration. It is surely not necessary that I should say to you ser, that this cannot be accomplished by me .-Were I either to disregard the law as it stands when a case for doing so was presented, or to at tempt to change its operation, there would indeed be cause for complaint and desunctation. But whilst I have not the constitutional power to alter the law, I have no hesitation in saying that I have not been able to discover a sufficient reuson who the rule which prevails with the consent and at

It is thus seen that efforts designed to be use ful in the matter should be directed to Congress and not to the Executive.

probution of all in the judicial, should not be sa

tended to the military tenbunals of the country.-

The legislation of Congress necessary to eccom

plish that object would be very simple, it bein

only necessary to provide that the rules, in regar

to the admission of witnesses in this particular

should be the same in both classes of courts .-

Some special enactment in regard to courts man

tral held at sea, and out of the jurisdiction of an

State, might be necessary, but could easily be no

I am, sir, very respectfully. Your obedient servant, M. VAN BUREN.

To Mr EUGENE BURRAS. Jamestown, Martin county, N. C.